WALLACK's-This Evening.-" The Rent Day," Ninlo's Garden-This Evening,-"The Black

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATER-This OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"Rip Van BARNEY WILLIAMS'S BROADWAY THEATER-This BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM - This

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER-This Evening .- "Aladdin, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-This Evening .-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening. "Pale Janet" - A Living Gurilla-Three Bundred Thomsond Curiosi-

IRVING HALL-This Evening.-The Adventures : NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Evening. BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Evening .--

Museum of PhrenoLogy.-No. 389 Broadway.--

Business Notices.

CAUTION TO THE WORLD OF FASHION .- The becauters populative of the extract of the "Night-Bilcoming Caracs" has called for a a large broad of imitations. Its fragrance delies the constericiteds it, but its name has been stoles. See to it that the work * PRALES & Park, Perfumers, New-York," are embossed on the glass of the bettle. If a seat, the article is franchient.

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THE YERY HIGHEST PRIZE, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the Gaiven & Baken Sawine Machines at the Exposition Universelle, Fans, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines, Nalestrooms, No. 485 Broadway, New York.

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Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good fath.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "This Trintung." New-York We cannet underfinke to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of The WREELY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

The second page of this morning's paper contains the regular Money Article and the Mar kets; on the sixth are Notices of Recent Publica-

When it was reported that Ohio had chosen a Democratic Governor, Andrew Johnson telegraphed to a Columbus editor, "God bless Ohio!" It is said that he now wishes to retract that observation.

If the Republicans had brought out their full vote in Philadelphia alone, we should have carried Pennsylvania. When it comes the turn of our own State, remember that the Republican party expects every man to do his duty.

From returns compiled at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, it is shown that for the ten weeks succeeding the 1st of August last the number of arrests for the several days of the week had averaged as follows: Monday, 295.3; Tuesday, 280.7; Wednesday, 250.7; Thursday, 230.7; Friday, 225.7; Saturday, 342.7; Sunday, 165.3. This is under the operation of the Excise Law, and a comparison of these few figures with those of ante-Excise records will furnish argument enough to demolish all the special pleading of the rum-selling interest.

"The Liberty of Preaching" was the subject of a stirring and emphatic sermon preached yesterday by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, who has been arraigned for trial by a committee of his peculiar church for having given a broad and the State, nor (we hope) nearly half the honest liberal rendering to the command "Go ye into "all the world and preach the Gospel to every "creature." Mr. Tyng is his own strong champion in this ecclesiastical dispute, and utters sound truth when he says: "The intellect, be-

against every restriction of the liberty of

The Hd District Republican Judicial Conention meets at Brooklyn on Wednesday; and it seems to be understood that Judge Fullerton will decline being a candidate except for the vacancy, for which he will have no pponent. In that case, we urge the delegates to consider well the propriety of presenting the name of John W. Brown of Orange County. Judge Brown served a full term with eminent ability and integrity, and his fitness for the post needs no word of commendation. But we would like a chance to vote for him, not on this account alone, but because, though a Democrat, he stood by his country like a patriot through the long, dark years of our great struggle. Disloyalty in word or deed he never failed to rebuke; and there was no hour of the contest in which his heart and voice were not fully on the side of his country. We said this in 1865 when he was a candidate for the Court of Appeals on the Democratic State Ticket; we gratefully repeat it now, when he is not a candidate at all. We know nothing of his views and wishes; but, if he does not absolutely refuse to run, we hope his name may b presented; and we do not believe he could be eaten if he were fairly before the people.

The Springfield Republican seems to be 'run" in the interest of the Democratic party and to furnish quotations for Copperhead newspapers. Here is a part of its abuse of the Republicans of Ohio:

"There are no excuses or palliation to be offered. The Republicans of Ohio have declared that they do not be-lieve in equal suffrage as a right. They are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South, in order to secure loyal reconin forcing it upon the South, in order to secure loyal recon-struction and Republican ascendency in that section, but they deny is to their own colored citizens, because they feel strong enough without their rotes. This is the whole case; and there are no means of warding off the decision and contempt it provokes."

-The full returns will show that at least 200,000 Ohio Republicans have voted for the Suffrage Amendment, and not 20,000 at most against it. And a majority of this 30,000 voted not against enfranchising Blacks, but against disfranchising Whites. The Amendment provided that deserters from our National armies should not henceforth vote. But of the 100,000 Ohio soldiers (not Blacks) who were in the National service, a good many abandoned their colors and went home before they were discharged, mistakenly alleging that they had a right to do this so soon as the war was practically ended. They thus stood catalogued as deserters on the rolls of the War Department; and-not choosing to be disfranchised, nor even to have their right to vote disputed-they voted last Tuesday, and induced their relatives and friends to vote, against the Amendment. The Republican ought to have forborne its

LEGISLATIVE JOBBERS-BEWARE!

censures until it made itself acquainted with

There are a good many persons who have in various ways achieved a bad reputation for Legislative Jobbery who strangely aspire to our State Senate or Assembly. Some of them are Democrats; with those, we will deal at another time. This article is pointed at those who profess to be Republicans, and we shall aim as straight as we can.

Messieurs! you say that you are honest men, and will prove it by your course if elected. You say that you have personal strength, and will show it in the canvass, if nominated. You say that you have been calumniated, and want a chance to prove yourselves better than your reputation. You say that you have children, and you wish to vindicate your character for their sakes.

For the purposes of the argument, we will concede the truth of all you say. You are virtuons-vou are slandered-you are good Republicans-you are popular in your respective districts--you would make superhuman efforts and bring out an extraordinary vote, which would help the State Ticket-and you want to leave a good record to your children, which is a laudable ambition.

Having thus conceded all we hear urged in your behalf, we ask you to listen attentively to us.

The Republican party cannot afford to take any deck-load this Fall. It cannot afford to assume the vindication of aspersed personal character. It must have candidates who are not only honest and worthy, but who are universally known to be so. You know whether you are or are not of this sort. And if you are supposed-no matter how unjustly-to be a Legislative Jobber-if you are reputed to have paid money to influence legislation, or, being a legislator, to have voted with reference to your own personal advantage, it is mean, and selfish, and treacherous, on your part, to allow your name to be used for any place on a Republican ticket this Fall.

Understand that we are thinking of no particular case, but of every case that comes fairly within the purview of these strictures. We have done our fair share of exposing delinquents by name, and paid our share of the cost of so doing. We keep safely within the limits of the liberty allowed to journalists by the judges of our Supreme Court, when we say that Legislative Jobbers, actual or only reputed, must not get upon Republican tickets this Fall. If they do, they will catch fearfully black eyes, from which nothing can save them. They must not blame us for the misfortune which they will have wholly brought on themselves.

-Now a word to voters, of whatever party,

but especially to Republicans. If a jobber gets nominated on the ticket of your party, do not sulk and skulk at home-that would do no good-but be sure to go early to the polls, and there work as well as vote against him. If you know his rival of the opposite party to be true and honest, it may sometimes be advisable to vote for that rival; but the better general rule is to put up an upright, capable, worthy citizen of your own party, and ask men who love honesty and merit to join you in voting for him. Do not excuse yourself from this duty and try to throw the load on us. We do not know half the rascals in men. Even if we did, our denunciation by name of the bad candidates would help them to push their own fortunes by selling out the Republican State Ticket to win Democratic

protest which Christianity and country prefer | work, by putting up honest candidates where such are needed, and calling on your fellow citizens, by circular or public meeting, to unite with you in their support. Never fear to bolt, when the serest result of so doing would be the success of a Democratic instead of a Republican peculator. If there must be thieves in the Legislature, it is every way desirable that they should not be Republicans. And, so long as jobbers may indulge a hope that party machinery will carry them through, they will be sure to seize it. Teach them that the game won't win, and they will quit it. Give them a lesson this Fall!

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Judge Sharswood (Dem.) is elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by about 1,000 majority over Judge Williams (Republican.) The very last official return is not yet received, but the result is ascertained within a very few

Judge Sharswood is in no respect a better jurist than Judge Williams, but he is far more generally known, and, living in Philadelphia, where he has long been on the bench, he was certain to poll more votes on personal grounds than Judge Williams, who lives at Pittsburgh. No Democrat, so far as we know, supported Williams; while David Paul Brown, a veteran Republican lawyer of Philadelphia, issued a pamphlet urging Republicans to ignore party and vote for Sharswood.

We lost Philadelphia by having a County ticket on which no soldier was placed, while the Democrats had three officers of the line on theirs, and so won the votes not only of Re publican soldiers, but of many who love and honor all who fought for the country against the Rebellion. Had our ticket been made up as wisely as its antagonist, the Republicans would have carried the State by thousands.

The N. Y. Times says that the Republicans complain of the secret circular of the Democratic State Committee, whereby a great vote was drawn out for their candidates. We have seen no such complaint. It was the business of that Committee to get out as large a vote as possible, and they did it well. If we were disposed to complain at all, it would be that the Republican Committee did not do likewise. But, while we know that this Committee were far less efficient than the Democratic, we should have to know that they had ample means before assuming to censure. It is manifest that the Democratic Committee controlled and spent an extraordinary amount of money Look again at the language of their secret circular, addressed to a confidential Democratic manager in each county, as follows:

DRAM SIR: The necessits for close attention to details in this contemporary. It is comparatively noticiess, but it should be mad it of activity.

The great end to be accomplished is:

full of activity.

The great end to be accomplished is:

"The great end to be accomplished is:

"The great thing to be done is to learn the names of all the Bemocrats and doubtful men. For this purpose, the blanks were farmished you, and, so far as you have returned to me the lists, I to-day send you exples by mail. Sood the remaindes as rapidly as possible.

"These lists are to be phased in the blanks of sedece uses in the districts. I inclose in each list a circular describing their duties, for their direction; I also inclose you acopy thereof.

"Make it your business to employ these men yourself. Do not trust to letters: go and see them; pay then for their time is warrang the discory, and fur election day, and to provide the nears to best the polls. It is better to spead money in this war, than by insectings. If you have any doubt of the men you employ, tell others of our friends that you have plosed stoney in their hands.

"Get your detailed you for Islied, and for 1806. Compare the tere, and this will show you the districts likely to be slow. Give them special attention now. It is important to get these when the each district. Do not devote your attention to making a specific majority, but look to getting out your whole yout. When this is done the majority follows.

"In very slow districts, I would suggest a special contract with active meaning the size of the six of the six of the contract with active meaning they you a fixed some library to be some all pay you a fixed some library and the more are all polled, we sail pay you a fixed some library and become a total of the your active to being men out, for the your of 1807, shows that they are there. See that your agents have all bemocrata assessed, attaralized, and their rapes pain. Let use know what I can do for you. Seed forward the lists rapidly.

"Be very careful of this paper; keep it entirely private. Respectfully

'Be very careful of this paper; keep it entirely private. Respectfull William A. Wast see,

-Yet with this extraordinary effort and manifestly lavish expenditure of money to an extent which the Republicans could not begin to equal, Sharswood has but about 1,000 majority, while the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature in spite of the defection in Philadelphia And the Democratic vote is not so large by several thousands as it was last year, when the Republicans gave Gov. Geary over 17,000

Compare these facts with the reports over which the Democrats were shouting and firing cannon last week. Contrast them with the following jubilant dispatches, which appeared in The World of Thursday :

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9. - The election news this morning from the interior and Western portions of the State stifl continue to show large Democratic gains, even in localities where a change was least expected.

The State has gone Democratic by a handsome majority The Democrats have gained two Schators and nine Member of the House certain; and the probabilities are that they have carried the Lower House!

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, through Mr. Wallace Chairman of the State Committee, send to New-York campaign document in the shape of from EIGHT TO TWELVE THOUSAND DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, and ask that the Empire State will do likewise in the election on the

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.-The Republican majorities of last year continue to fall off, and Democratic uniorities are sustained. Beaver County loses 500 from the Repub lican majority. Allegheny gives but 6,000. The Demo cratic majority will probably be ten thousand

Let us turn to Ohio, where Gen. Hayes is chosen Governor and the whole Republican State ticket carried by some 3,000 majority. True, we lose the Legislature, which is unlucky; but the political majority therein will represent a minority of the People. Look at the "special dispatches" from this State to The World of Thursday:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.-We have undoubledly elected Judge Thurman Governor, and the entire Democratic ket, with a majority in both branches of the Legislature UHRICKSVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 9.-The State officials cor cede Thurman and the Democratic State ticket elected. The Democrats claim from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Legislature is probably Democratic in both branches This is my latest from Columbus. I am on my way to New-York. Bring out the guns!

-We are confident that Ohio, too, will prove to have cast a Democratic vote many thousands below that by which the State has been twice carried by the Republicans, and will be carried again. They have brought out their last vote; while the Republicans have fallen far short of theirs, as they did in 1862. We lost the State that year by 5,000; we carried it the next year by 100,000. Does any one doubt that we shall carry it next year?

As to Indiana, though the election was for local officers only, and the vote generally light, its average aspect is good, especially where the vote is heaviest. Thus St. Joseph's County (the home of Schuyler Colfax) elects the whole Republican ticket by the unprecedented majority of 900, of which South Bend (the Speaker's town) gives 438. There was a special election in one ward of that town a few weeks ago, and-the vote being light-a Democrat was elected, and a great ado made over it by The World & Co. Now that ward casts a full vote, and goes largely Republican. Here are a few returns which we find telegraphed to The Cincinnati Commercial

Delaware, 1,000 Republican maj.; last year, 898. Ohio, 58 to 212 ditto; last year, 137. Rush, 200 ditto; last year, 195. St. Joseph, 900 ditto; last year, 811. The Republican majority in the State last year was 14,202.

"cause its freedom is at stake, unites in the votes for themselves. Do your own proper by at least 25,000 majority; our dispatch says I majorities, and will confirm to us all the nower

30,000; last year on a light vote, 35,330. The Republicans of that gallant State early planted themselves openly on the Equal Rights of Man, and there they abide. They were damaged this year by the Liquor Question; but they have at least 25,000 majority that may be depended on in the worst of times. Honor to

Such are the real results of the October Elections. Do they not differ essentially from the reports still current in Democratic circles of limited information ?

MALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi, the Government of Italy, and the Court of Rome entertain hopes widely different on the issue of the present revolution, and the dispatches emanating from the three different parties of the Italian people accordingly vary. There is the usual discrepancy with regard to many facts. On the whole, however, we are better informed on the actual condition of affairs in Italy than we are on most of the other great complications in Europe. One great fact towers above all the discrepant statements of details, and is more or less admitted by all parties; the insufficiency of the Papacy to save the Temporal Power without foreign aid. The Italian Government expresses no less than Garibaldi the ardent desire to consummate the national unity by the annexation of Rome; the representatives of the people, in Parliament assembled, have for many years been almost a unit on this question; the Papal forces, compared with the army and the militia of Italy, are insignificantly small; and the result, therefore, of a conflict between the Italian and the Papal Governments could not for a day be doubtful.

The Temporal Power to-day still exists only because it receives the support of France. No other government of Europe could be of equal service, should the support of France be withdrawn. The issue of the Roman question, therefore, depends in the first place on the attitude of France, and in the second on the continuing deference of the Italian Government to the beliests of France.

We have had during the past few days several Cable dispatches on the intentions of Louis Napoleon. It was first stated that the relations between Italy and France were of an unfriendly character, that Italy had appealed to the great Powers of Europe against the September Convention, and that this appeal would have the support of Prussia. A later dispatch informed us that the conferences of the Italian Embassador with the Emperor at Biarritz had led to important concessions on the part of France, that Italy would be allowed to take possession of the Papal Provinces, and that the City of Rome should remain under the temporal rule of the Pope only until the death of Pius IX., when the Temporal Power was to cease altogether. Too little is thus far known of the negotiations between Italy and France to allow us to form a definite opinion of the accuracy of these statements. It is, however, probable, from the well-known "Napoleonic ideas" of Louis Napoleon, that he will not be found inflexible as regards the union with Italy of the country districts of the Papal States, but that, on the other hand, he will interpose an absolute veto to the annexation of the City of Rome. The Emperor has, on more than one occasion, admitted the maladministration of the Papal States, and expressed his own wish for the secularization of the Roman Government. But he has been equally emphatic in expressing his desire that the Pope shall not become the subject of the King of Italy, and that his entire independence shall be guaranteed by all the Roman Catholic Governments. In the Napoleonic theory of government, the Church holds an important place as one of the most powerful agencies which the chief of a State can use for the consolidation of his power, and it must therefore be expected that Louis Napoleon will cling with great tenacity to the mainte nance of some kind of independent domain for the Pope. We, therefore, doubt that he has consented to the abolishment of the Temporal

Power on the death of Pius IX. The Italian Government, notwithstanding its despicable servility, chafes against the continuance of its bondage. It is sure to make the ntmost exertions to extort from Napoleon some concessions. But it will hardly go further. Nothing in its conduct encourages the hope that it will dare to make a manly and open stand for the rights of the Italian nation. We doubt the news announced in a Cable dispatch published to-day, that Victor Emmanuel will soon pass the Roman frontier and proclaim Rome as a part of the kingdom. He may, with the permission of France, annex the country districts, but he will stop, we believe, before

the gates of Rome. In the meanwhile, the immense excitement which has again seized the Italian nation cannot fail to promote the political education of the people. Even journals which are not friendly to the cause of Garibaldi admit that the enthusiasm for him spreads like wildfire, and is irrepressible. Gen. Cialdini is said to have reported to the Government that sentiments of the most radical nature are finding the widest circulation in the army. This promotion of liberal sentiments, we are sure, will be found to be one of the lasting results of the present revolution.

IF WE HAD NOT! WHAT THEN! Some of our friends, especially those who

edit The Anti-Slavery Standard, are needlessly alarmed at the results of the recent elections. It could not be that the Republican party would venture upon so great an achievement for the country's peace, and ultimately its own continuance in power, as the overthrow of the President's policy and the extension of the right of suffrage to the four millions of emancipated blacks at the South, without a reactionary waver or vibration in its majorities, like that it felt after it decreed emancipation. But without the Proclamation of Emancipation the Union would have been dissolved, and the Republican party, which emancipation merely shook for the moment, would have been utterly and disgracefully destroyed for the want of it. So of universal suffrage and resistance to the President's policy. Admit that they have diminished our majorities in some States, or elected a few Democrats to unimportant offices in others. The result achieved is worth sacrifices a thousand fold greater. They have secured the reconstruction of the Southern States and of the Union on that basis of universal suffrage without which the Democratic party would have returned to national supremacy, the South would have returned to Slavery, or been swept over by a war of races, and the Republican party would have been ground to powder for its timidity and abandonment of the principles of freedom. The rocking winds strengthen the oak and give its roots a deeper and firmer hold. So the measures which temporarily jar the Republican party not only have tended to secure us in our present ascend-Iowa has gone Republican on every ticket ency, but ultimately will add ten States to our

any political party ought to have. Whereas, had we yielded to the President's Reconstruction policy, the Democratic party, and the pro-Slavery principles and disloyal men that inspire and lead it, would already have been in power, not only in the South but in the Union. Blind as a beetle is he who supposes the recent Democratic gains indicate any protoise of | Boggs of Brunswick, N. J., against the Rev. S. H. Tyng, the restoration of Democracy to power. While they should arouse us to vigilance, they contain not even an indication of failure, much less a ground of despondency.

Just as fast as the Pacific Railway passes the great military posts upon its line, these become unnecessary, and are, in effect, abandoned. Fort Leavenworth, which was of such magnitude as to be a little city of itself, is reduced to a vast storehouse of war materials, and a pleasant place of call for army officers on their way to, or returning from, the Plains. The Road went by Fort Harker, and three miles beyond created Junction City. The frontier was changed in a day. Immediately the large military work at Harker ceased to be an outpost, and the troops quartered there went to the West. This very month Fort Hayes will also cease to be an outpost and become an inpost. So will Fort Wallace by the middle of May next. The Kansas Pacific Railway pushes "the Plains" further and further West, saves the Government the necessity and expense of permanent forts, and narrows the field of operations against the Indians. The army officers regard it professionally, and consider it the most important military agency in the effectual settlement of the Indian Question. 'Tis a peaceful conquest the Road makes as it goes over the unsettled Plains; and the Government should feel that the warfare upon the Indians which will shed the least blood, waste the least money, and soonest lead to permanent peace, will be generous aid to the Road to reach the Pacific at as early a day as is possible.

Mr. T. H. Sweetser, the gentleman who failed to get the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts the other day, made a speech at the nominating convention, and some of the Democratic papers like it so much that they have kept on printing and reprinting it ever since. Mr. Sweetser's discourse was a sort of wail over the general cussedness of the political situation; and among other lamentable things which afflicted his melancholy soul was this: "Worst of all," said he, "we find here and there springing up "throughout the country this and that politician, with some scheme for getting rid of the 'national debt without in fact paying it." Here was a direct blow at Mr. Vallandigham, straight between the eyes; and how Mr. Sweetser, even in the hour of his chagrin, could reconcile it with his political conscience to throw dirt at the great Democratic apostle of repudiation, we are at a loss to imagine. He may have been out of temper at the ballot for candidates, but that is no excuse for him. He ought to have reflected that his defeat in the convention saved him from a much more mortifying defeat at the polls.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, who virtually suffered an election to go by default, are getting hot and well-earned reproaches from their political brethren all through the country. Republicans of New-York, take warning.

OBITUARY.

L. Silliman Ives, D. D., LL.D., died of disase of the heart, at his residence in Manhattanville, yeserday, in the 71st year of his age. Dr. Ives was born in Meriden, Conn., Sept. 16, 1797. He was brought up on a farm in Lewis County, in this State, and, when 15 years old, was sent to the Louisville Academy. During the war of 1812, he served nearly a year under Gen. Pike. He ened Hamilton College in 1816, and began a course of preparation for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined in very early life. Studious application injured his health, and he left College before which he joined in very early life. Studious appearation injured his health, and he left College before the close of his senior year. In 1819 he joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. He came to this city at the instance of Bishop Hobart, studied theology under his direction, and received Deacon's orders at his hands in 1822. In 1825 he married Rebecca, daughter of Bishop Hobart. His first services were at Batavia, in this State, then a missionary station. In 1823 he took charge of Treinity Church, Philadelphia, and was ordained to the Priesthood by Bishop White. In 1827 he took charge of Christ Church, Lancaster, Pa., and at the end of the year became the assistant minister of Christ Church, in this city. Six months after, he was made the rector of St. Luke's Church. He served there until 1831, when he was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina. He was a very able preacher, and administered the affairs of his diocese with much skill and judgment, winning in a remarkable degree the affection of his clergy. To promote the cause of education in the Church, he established an institution at Valle Crucis, among the mountains of North Carolina, which finally exposed him to great pecuniary loss. He manifested a deep sympathy with the efforts then in progress for the religious training of the slaves, and prepared a catechism adapted to their comprehension and spiritual wants, which was successfully introduced by him among the slaves on some of the large plantations. Beside various charges to the clergy, and a number of occasional sermons, he published a volume of discourses on the "Aposties' Doctrine and Fellowship," and another on the "Obedience of Faith." During the excitement in the Episcopal Church caused by the Oxford Tracts, he sided strongly with the Tractarian movement. Though his diocese was eminently High Church, his language and acts touching this movement excited distrust, and allenation was the result. His much had long been unconsciously tending to the Roman Catholic view of the questions under discussion, the close of his senior year. In 1819 he joined

Mr. James Aspinwall Turner, on the 28th of September, in London. Mr. Turner, well-known as the Chairman of the Manchester Commercial Association, commenced to take an active part in politics in the Spring of 1857 as the supporter of Lord Palmerston in opposition to Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Bright, and again at the general election in 1859, until the year 1865, when he abandoned public life. Mr. Turner was born in Bolton in 1797, and consequently in his 71st year.

MRS. JANE HUNT.

Mrs. Jane Hunt, widow of the late Rev. Christopher Hunt, once pastor of the Franklin-st. Reformed Dutch Church, died in this City on Friday. Mrs. Hunt was a sister of the late Rev. John Scudder, mission Hunt was a sister of the late flev, John Schidder, missionary to India. She was known as a plous and benevolent woman, and for more than a quarter of a century was looked upon as one of the most thorough teachers in the city. The funeral will take place to-day, at the Thirty-fourth-st. R. D. Church (Dr. Peter Stryker's), at 1 o'clock. STEPHEN C. BURDETT.

The remains of this old and esteemed resident dent-for seventy years a citizen of New-York, and thirtyseven years a stirring and influential merchant—were interred, on Saturday, in Greenwood. The services were conducted by Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence No. 94 East Tenth-st. Messrs. G. R. Jackson, C. L. Everett, Quimby Kipp, Edward Hall, William Lancaster, J. T. B. Maxwell, Russell Stargis, and W. D. Murphy, acted as pall-bearers.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN. The remains of Henry P. Fessenden, esq.

who died on Thursday, at his residence, at Orange, N. . were taken to their last resting place in Rosedale Cemetery, on Saturday. Mr. Fessenden was a partner in the law firm of Pessended & Whitney, of No. 70 Wall-st, and was once associated in business with Judge Whiting. He was a son of the well-known lawyer. John Fessenden, of New York, and at the time of his death was 47 years old. JOSEPH BRENAN.

Mr. Joseph Brenan of the Croton Aqueduct Department died in this city on Friday, at the age of 49, and was buried from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Brenan was a na-tive of Ireland, from which country he emigrated at an early age. He held many responsible positions under the City Government. Many prominent city officials attorded the funeral. RELIGIOUS.

THE LIBERTY OF PREACHING. DISCOURSE BY THE REV. STEPHEN DE TYNG, JR .-A REPLY TO THE CHARGES MADE BY THE

REV. DRS. STURBS AND BOGOS. The Standing Committee, to whom were referred the charges made by the Rev. Drs. Stubbs and ir , for alleged violation of the canon, to preaching within their parish limits without permission, have found "cause for trial," and forwarded to Mr. Tyng a copy of tha for trial," and forwarded to all lying a copy of the charge and specifications. Yesterday morning there was a large attendance in the Church of the Holy Trinty, anxious to hear a second discourse by Mr. Tyng on the "Liberty of Preaching," which was a very full argument on the controversy now existing. Mr. Tyng took his text from the Gospel of St. Mark, chap. 18:15:

"And He wide the them, go ye to be all the world self-probability on the toward reserved and the controversy control."

pelto seer creature."

He said that in a previous discourse they had already considered this trxt, as the warrant for the unrestdeted linerty of praching. It would be impossible to review at any longth the life, which the unrestdeted increases and any longth the life, which was the most the responsibility of revery the two file of the life of the world, and so necessarily involved in all freedom of speech and thought, and so vital to a large extension of the Christian Church, then, surely, it must have some appreciable reflex influence upon the character of the Church, both in its ministry and membership. Its admission, or denial must give positive, though contrasted, tone to the Church at large and the congregation in particular. It could be readily shown that the maintenance of this liberty leads to a generous and godly temper, and that, conversely, its restraint and contravention encourage a selfish and worldly type of religion. The theory and office of the ministry was actually degraded by such local restrictions of this liberty. The Divine commission was first robbed of its universal responsibilities and then of its sanctity. Such limitation or parochial limits led to selfishness on the part of the ministry and congregation. For an opposite spirit and its result, look at the Moravians, who, not exceeding 20,000 in number, and possessed of comparatively but little wealth, not only support their own uninistry, but sustain 70 missionary stations with 200 missionaries, at an expense of \$00,000. A Church burdened with this world-responsibility, and exercising an unlimited liberty of preaching, every member and minister carpestly laboring to discharge the weighty obligation, will be, above all others, itself blessed of tod. There is a tradition that when great revenues and donaminister carnestly laboring to discharge the obligation, will be, above all others, itself bles There is a tradition that when great revenues tions were given by Constantine to the Chu There is a tradition that when the Church, tions were given by Constantine to the Church, tions were given by Son the Church, the Church, If now, or at any the Church, If now, or at any constructed from Heaven was neare crying arout. This day is posen poured into the Church." If now, or at any future time, the liberty of preaching should be restricted or revoked by fallible authority, the Church mast hear that voice again ringing out its rebukes, "This day is poison poured into the Church." The spiritual life of Christians and the Church demand this liberty. THE HOWARD MISSION. The new Howard Mission building, No. 40

New-Bowery, was publicly opened yesterday afternoon. Many children and their friends were present. The services were begun by singing, after which the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, the Superintendent of the Mission, made an address, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Mingins, the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, and others. Mr. Smith said that none of the ragged schools of London could at all compare with this Howard Mission. The audience-room is already well furnished, having chandeliers which were presented by Messrs. Fellows, Hoffman & Co., planos from Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, and a beautiful fountain from Messrs. Chase & Co. A well-lighted room in the rear of the desk is to be used for a conservatory. Yesterday the walls, the panels, the chandeliers, and the desk were profusely decked with flowers. In the morning over 100 people from the various police stations were fed and supplied with reading matter at the Mission. This to be repeated, the police officers receiving tickets for the more deserving of the station-house todgers. The dedication of the new Mission building takes place on the 27th inst. Religious services, however, are to be held on the intervening Sundays. services were begun by singing, after which the Rev. Mr. FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES. Last evening an impressive tribute was paid in the Third Presbyterian Church at Newark to the Rev.

E. M. Wherry of Waynesburgh, Fenn., the Rev. F. Heyl of Philadelphia, and Charles B. Newton, a native of India, and son of the Rev. Mr. Newton, at present laboring in the country for which these three young missionaries are about to sail. The three gentlemen were educated at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and go out under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Secretary of which, Mr. D. Irving, introduced them to the large congregation which filled the church last night. The Presbyterian Board have now laboring in the land of the idolaters 27 missionaries and 180 native assistants; there are sixteen stations, the principal of which are at Allabahad, Fattagore, Lodiana, and Labere 6,000 pupils are in care of the Presbyterians. In 1803, the missions were established, and the results are regarded as satisfactory. During the mutiny eight missionaries were murdered, but their places have been since supplied. The services last evening consisted of an address by each of the young men about to depart, reading of selections from the Scriptures and singing appropriate psains. To day the missionaries will leave this city for Beston, and thence they will sail on Wednesday.

BAPTIST CITY MISSION OF NEWARK. E. M. Wherry of Waynesburgh, Penn., the Rev. F. Heyl

BAPTIST CITY MISSION OF NEWARK. The semi-annual meeting of the Baptist City Missions of Newark was held yesterday afternoon in the audience hall-the largest in the State of New-Jersey-of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Fish, pastor. After the introductory exercises, Mr. T. S. Titsworth was the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Fish, passonAfter the introductory exercises, Mr. T. S. Titsworth was
called to the chair, and Mr. R. V. Sutphen was chosen
Secretary. The report of the Treasurer showed that
\$2,000 had been collected during the past six months, and
a like amount disbursed; \$12,000 was paid in the same
time for the benefit of the churches. Addresses were
made by the Rev. Mr. Clark, on behalf of the Fairmont
Mission; the Rev. Mr. Hasselhuhn, for the German Baptist Mission; the Rev. Mr. Wilson, for the Baltimore ave.
Mission, and by the preacher in charge of the Tenth Ward
Mission. These Missions are regarded with deep interest
by the Baptist denomination, and are believed to have
contributed materially to its numerical strength.

ATTACK ON STATE CONSTABLES IN MASSACHU-SETTS-ONE MAN KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18 .- A party of State Constables made a descent on a gaming establishment at Westfield last night, and were assaulted by a mob of over five hundred persons, firing pistols and throwing stones. John T. Breeks was shot and killed by Deputy Chapin, of this city. The officers are now in jail, and will be examined to morrow. The act was one of absolute self-dofonse.